

# THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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## BRIGADIER GENERAL BUCK



Brigadier General Buck, commander of a brigade of United States troops in France, who was recently awarded by General Pershing the Distinguished Service Cross, the highest honor that can be bestowed by the American army. At great personal risk General Buck led his men over the top toward Berzy-le-Sar, a strongly fortified village south of Soissons, which they captured after strenuous and terrific fighting.

### 13TH FRENCH DEPUTY KILLED

Gaston Dumesnil Gets Legion of Honor Cross Before Death—Wounded Twice.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 11.—Gaston Dumesnil, member of the French chamber of deputies, died in a hospital near the front. Shortly before his death Deputy Dumesnil was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor by Premier Clemenceau. Deputy Abel Ferry, who was wounded at the same time, was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the premier. Deputy Dumesnil, who was a lieutenant of infantry, accompanied by Deputy Ferry and a French captain, went to the front lines where a shell burst near them, killing the captain and wounding the others. Deputy Dumesnil was forty years old. He had been wounded twice and was cited in orders six times. He is the thirteenth deputy to be killed at the front.

### HOGS AT \$20.50 SET RECORD

Advance of 25 Cents Made at the Chicago Stock Yards—Still Going Up.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A record price for hogs was established for the Chicago district, where the porkers brought \$20.50 a hundred pounds at the stock yards. Hogs closed Monday at \$20.25 a hundred pounds. Hog buyers thought that the record price had been reached last Friday, when a load of hogs brought \$20.40 a hundred pounds.

### NEW CLOUD ON HORIZON

Amsterdam Dispatch Says the Scandinavian Kings May Move for Independence.

London, Sept. 11.—Newspapers in Germany, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, commenting on the forthcoming annual conference at Copenhagen of the kings of the Scandinavian countries, say the monarchs may seize the opportunity of taking steps for international independence.

### Three Austrian Flyers Felled.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Vienna states that three Austrian airmen were brought down while flying over the German lines on the western front last week.

### Mediation Board Settles Strike.

The 2,000 sausage makers who have been on strike at Chicago, went back to work, and the difficulties which took them from their casings will be thrashed before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler in the near future.

The strikers have been demanding recognition of their union, recently organized, and an increase to \$1.50 an hour. W. J. Sullivan, superintendent of Oscar Mayer & Company, declared the workers of that firm had gone out only in sympathy, as they were now getting more than the scale awarded the stockyard employees by Judge Alschuler.

The strike was settled by the national mediation board.

### Cleveland Rail Men Vote Strike.

Twenty-five hundred employees of the Cleveland Railway company at two mass meetings voted to end negotiations which had been pending for two weeks and declare a strike.

## HUNGARIAN CHIEF FOR WILSON PLAN

Karolyi Says Peace Program Should Ignore Idea of a Middle Europe.

### JARS THE GERMAN DREAM

Declares Decisive Military Victory is a Dream Which it is Useless to Pursue—Crown Prince is Target of German Press.

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—President Wilson's program as a basis for negotiations for peace is endorsed by Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party. A dispatch from Budapest quoting from an open letter written by Count Karolyi to his electors, to whom he recommends an early peace, says:

"A decisive military victory, despite its successes, is a dream which it is useless to pursue. The prime condition of peace negotiations is the democratization of nations and the abandonment of imperialistic theories. A second condition is that we should not become slaves to the idea of a middle Europe, either military, economic or political, and that we should not strengthen our alliance with Germany, which would form the first step toward the realization of this central Europe.

"We ought to accept as a basis for negotiations President Wilson's program."

Crown Prince Press Target.

Washington, Sept. 11.—From the two extremes of German party lines, the socialists and the pan-Germans, the crown prince is being attacked for his recent interview, denying responsibility for the war.

An official dispatch from France says the socialist paper *Chimantz* Volstinne declares that if the government premeditates a peace offensive the crown prince must not be named. The paper also attacks the "bellmouth" of his notorious attacks, his untimely manifestations at the reichstag and elsewhere are in complete contradiction with the way of speaking he now wishes to adopt.

### War Speech Recalled.

Another socialist paper, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Essen, ironically recalls the crown prince's speech to a regiment at Langthun, in which he said: "The happiest day in my life will be the day when the war breaks out."

On the other hand, the pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* now demands a dictatorship which will get together all those who have a clear perception of their duty.

The dispatch says this confusion in political circles in Berlin explains the remarkable statement by Count von Hertling, former chancellor, in his last speech about "the dangers menacing the imperial crown and dynasty."

### COMMENT ON U-BOAT LOSSES

Germans Mourn for Submarines, but Say More Are Being Built, Dispatch States.

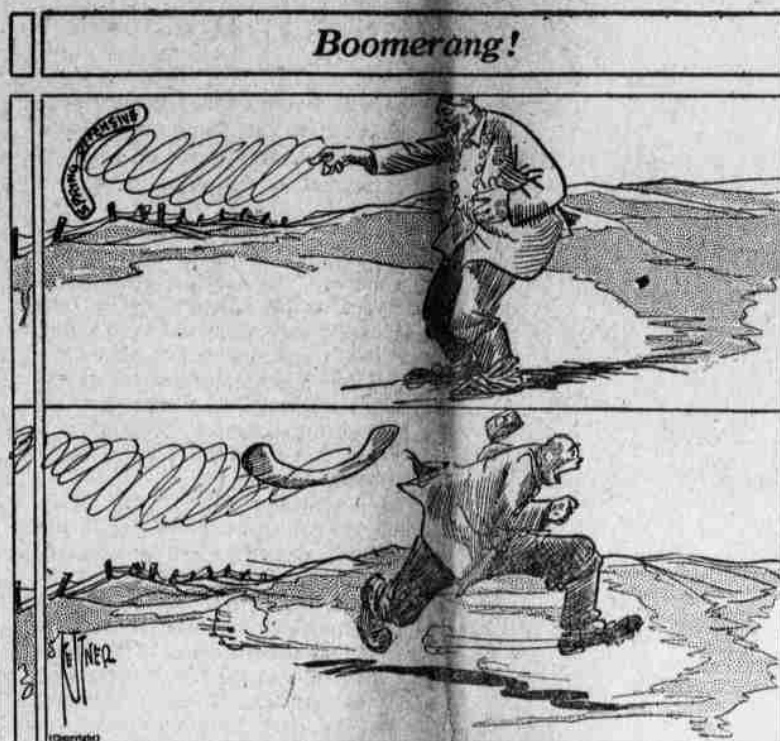
Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—A semi-official German admiralty dispatch, commenting on the list which the British admiralty published of 150 U-boat commanders whose vessels had been disposed of, says that there are some inaccuracies regarding the rank of the officers, which does not allow conclusions to be drawn of the number of U-boats lost, and continues:

"The German people know too well of the heavy fight which is necessitated by our U-boat crews and that sacrifices have to be made by them in increasing numbers. We regret the loss of the boats, but it can be understood by all experts, in view of the growing counter-measures and the greater number of U-boats sent out against the enemy. Serious reflection would only be justified if the construction of U-boats did not surpass the number destroyed."

### PLATINUM COMES POURING IN

Public Heeds Government Request to Sell Old Jewelry—May Donate to Red Cross.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Platinum, one of the scarcest of metals, has poured into the office of Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, so plentifully in the last few days in response to an appeal to sell scraps of jewelry to the government for war purposes, that Mr. Baker requested that it be sent hereafter to the United States assay office, New York, which has better facilities for receiving it. Payment will be made for consignments, but persons wishing to donate the metal may give it to the Red Cross, which will sell it to the government.



## WILSON GIVES UP WAR LOAN TRIP

President Says Duties in Washington Will Not Permit Him to Leave.

### COVETED CHANCE TO SPEAK

Hoped and Planned to Tour Country So He Could Discuss Great Undertaking Which Has Made Loans Necessary.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson, in announcing that he had abandoned definitely plans for a transcontinental tour for the Fourth Liberty loan, said he was convinced that it was not right for him to be absent from Washington for more than two or three days at a time while the war continues.

The president said he keenly felt the privation of being confined to the capital, but that it was impossible for him to deal with important war questions by telegraph or at a distance from sources of information which exist only here.

"I had hoped, and had even begun to plan," the president said, "a trip to the western coast and back in connection with the 'campaign' for the Fourth Liberty loan, not because I believed that the country had any need of being stimulated to subscribe to that loan by anything that I could say, but because I coveted the opportunity to discuss with my fellow citizens the great undertaking which has made such loans necessary and in which our whole energy and purpose are enlisted."

"It is the third or fourth time that I have tried to persuade myself that such a trip was possible for me without serious neglect of my duties here, because I have keenly felt again and again the privation of being confined to the capital and prevented from having the sort of direct contact with the people I am serving which would be of so much benefit and stimulation to me."

### Calte Regret "Deep."

"To my deep regret, I find that I must again give the idea up. The questions which come to me every day, many of them questions of the utmost delicacy and involving many critical matters, convince me that it is not right for me to absent myself from Washington for more than a day or two at a time while the war continues. Questions concerning our dealings with other governments in particular, it is impossible for me to deal with by telegraph or at a distance from the many sources of information which exist only here."

"I should feel myself an unconscientious public servant if I yielded to my wish in this matter and took any chance of neglecting even for a short time things that must be decided promptly and in the presence of all the facts."

### Million Women in Industry.

Surveys in 15 states for the National League of Women's Service showed that there were approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in essential war industrial work. In munitions factories, the estimates show 100,000 are employed as against 3,500 in 1910.

### 2 DIE IN CAMP GRANT WRECK

Negro Porters Killed When Freight Cars Crash Into Empty Troop Train.

Camp Grant, Ill., Sept. 11.—Two negro porters were killed, another severely injured and a brakeman hurt slightly when a freight train ran into the rear end of an empty train in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yards at the camp.

## WORKERS MUST HELP WIN WAR

Action at Home as Important as Any of the Battles at the Front.

### NO TIME FOR CONTROVERSY

President Wilson's Words of Warning Should Be Heeded Fully as Much by the Employer as the Employee—Former's Responsibility Greater.

Strike statistics issued by the United States government enumerating 922 strikes in which industrial work had been abandoned during the last year have been prolific of criticism, much of which has been severe. The main comment for the caustic character of the statistics is that by the larger proportion of the disturbances had direct connection with production of war material. Extra point was given the enumeration of strikers because, according to the government figures, the year's total of 922 was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of strikes and 18 per cent increase in the number of workers affected, over the previous 12 months.

Almost all of the comments upon these figures included quotations from the message of President Wilson to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at St. Paul touching responsibility. Mr. Wilson told the federationists that the war can be won and lost just as readily in the mills, shops, factories and mines of the United States as upon the battlefields of France, which was widely accepted as a friendly warning to all industrial workers. The president's advice was that and more—friendly warning to everyone concerned in industrial production for war service, employers no less than wage workers, although the words were addressed to employees.

In economic sense the human machine of production must be regarded in the same light as the mechanical plant. Due care must be exercised over maintenance of both, the man not less than the machine. If either is permitted to decline in efficiency the loss is immediately reflected upon the nation, and the human upkeep is fully as important as the mechanical, though not always viewed in the same light. How many of the 922 strikes were over the cost of upkeep of the human machine of production is not stated, but a considerable proportion would be conceded in a fair estimate. Neither do the figures draw any line between strikes due to arbitrary action by workers and those produced by arbitrary action on the part of employers. In the light of an increase of 12 per cent in the number of strikes over the last year preceding, the amicable warning of President Wilson that the war may be lost as readily in the shops of the United States as on the battlefields of Europe should be posted in every part of every plant in the country.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### Michigan Labor Statistics.

Women and girls are taking the places of the young men who left the shops and factories of Michigan to go to war. During the past year, according to the annual report of the state labor commissioner, Richard H. Fletcher, 3,001 women have been added to the office departments in the various workshops and factories in Michigan. There has been an increase of 442 foreladies and an increase of 86 women employed in regular factory work.

The aggregate daily wages paid all factory employees last year was \$1,775,855.86, an increase of \$62,875.28 over the aggregate daily pay roll of the previous year. The average daily wage of the factory worker increased from \$2.78 to \$3.26.

## ALLIED ARMIES ARE ADVANCING AT ALL POINTS

Field Marshal Haig Issues Special Order of the Day to the Army.

### TAKES 75,000 HUNS A MONTH

French Drive Wins Six Towns While British Halt Counterblow—Huns Are Afraid of the American Negro Troops.

London, Sept. 11.—Douai, the great German base position in northern France, is being evacuated, and most of the population has already left, it is reported by German war correspondents at the front, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Important progress toward the southern end of the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of La Fere north of the St. Gobain massif, was made by the French forces. The war office announced the capture of the Liez fort, northeast of the town of Liez, and of wooded regions to the east and southeast of Liez, within two miles of La Fere.

Additional ground was gained in the St. Gobain region south of the Oise, where the Servais station was taken as well as a wooded area about a mile and a half to the south.

North of the La Fere region the French pressed in far, capturing the towns of Remigny, Montescourt-Lizeulles, Clastres, Seracourt-le-Grand, Roupy and Etrelleux, the last two towns being within 3½ miles of St. Quentin.

Improvement was effected in the French positions north of Lauffaux.

London, Sept. 11.—The allied armies are today everywhere advancing, says Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief, in a special order of the day, which has just been issued to the British armies. It follows:

"One month has now passed since the British armies, having successfully withstood the attacks by the enemy, once more took the offensive in their turn.

"In that short space of time, by a series of brilliant and skillfully executed actions, our troops repeatedly defeated the same German armies whose vastly superior numbers compelled our retreat last spring.

"What has happened on the British front has happened on the fronts of our allies less than six months after the launching of the great German offensive, which was to have cut the allied front in two.

"The allied armies are everywhere advancing victoriously, side by side over the same battlefields on which, by courage and the steadfastness of their defense, they broke the enemy's assaults."

### 75,000 Huns Taken.

The order called attention to the magnitude of the British achievement by pointing out that 75,000 German soldiers and 750 guns have been captured in the last four weeks.

"Even more than that has been done. Already we have pressed beyond our old battle lines of 1917. We have made a wide breach in the enemy's strongest defenses. In this glorious accomplishment all ranks and all arms of service in the British armies have borne their part in a most worthy and honorable manner.

"The capture of 75,000 prisoners and 750 guns in the course of four weeks' fighting speaks for the magnitude of the achievement.

"We passed through many dark days together. Please God they never will return.

"The enemy has now spent his effort. I rely confidently upon each man to turn to advantage the opportunity which your skill, courage and resolution have created."

### Huns Afraid of Negroes.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 11.—The enemy heavily shelled towns in the Woivre sector behind our lines Monday. One of his patrols attacked the American outposts, but was easily driven off.

There was considerable patrol activity in the Vosges district. One encounter took place, the enemy retiring with one wounded man. Negro troops have occupied one Vosges village in which French civilians were held prisoners. The Frenchmen, on coming through to the American lines, declared that the Germans were considerably excited at finding themselves opposed by negroes, of whom they are said to be afraid because of reports that the American colored troops cut off the ears of their prisoners.

### Belgians Win Nearly a Mile.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Belgian official communication follows: "Our troops enlarged on their suc-

## MAJ. GEN. SIR R. D. WHIGHAM



Major General Sir R. D. Whigham, commander of an important contingent of British regulars, whose deeds and daring have brought him into the limelight.

### WOMEN IN WAR FACTORIES

United States Authorities Supervise Labor to Prevent Physical Danger.

T. N. T., or tri nitro toluol, the chemical most dreaded by workers in munitions factories, is not to have a chance to make "cannaries" out of American girls who undertake to work with it. Neither are there to be any more "other jags" among girls who work in the manufacture of gun cotton, if the United States government can possibly prevent it.

Dangerous diseases caused by tetryl are also to be eliminated so far as possible. And if it is not humanly possible to conquer the munitions chemicals, "let the American women face them as bravely as their brothers are facing them in the form of shells on the other side," said Dr. Alice Hamilton, special investigator of dangerous occupations for the federal government, who addressed the conference on women and children in industry of the Illinois Woman's committee, council of national defense, which met at Hull House recently.

"There are at present only about 800 women working in the manufacture of gun cotton and about 100 who are working with T. N. T.," said Doctor Hamilton.

"In 1916 there were only 30,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of high explosive munitions in the United States. Now there are 30,000 working with T. N. T. alone.

"It is expected that the number of women working with it will be increased very soon to 4,000."

### Stockyards Strike Ends.

The strike of employees of the Union Stockyards and Transit company in Chicago ended 24 hours after it began. The number of strikers had reached 1,500 during the day, with the possibility that the number would increase and the food supply of the nation be seriously menaced.

Robert Osborne and Ernest Whitall, mediators of the state industrial commission, met representatives of both parties, who agreed to a conference to be held with President A. G. Leonard of the stockyards company. This conference was attended by the mediators, by President Leonard, Attorneys Silas H. Strawn and John Black for the company, and J. W. Johnston, chairman of the newly formed Live Stock Handler's union, which conducted the strike; William Z. Foster, secretary of the Stockyards Labor council, and four other representatives of the men. Every minor point of difference was disposed of by mutual agreement.

The main bone of contention, a demand by the men, both those employed on a monthly and hourly pay basis, for \$15 additional per month, was referred by agreement to Judge Samuel Alschuler.

The present rate of pay is 37½ cents per hour for an eight hour day. Prior to the men walking out the company had offered \$5 per month increase, which was refused.

A \$100,000 fire destroyed the plant of Meadowbrook Condensed Milk company, Seattle, Wash.

cesses obtained on August 28 on both sides of the Steenstraete-Dixmude road on a front of about 2,000 meters and penetrated the first enemy lines to a depth of two-thirds of a mile, which was maintained.

"To the southwest of St. Julien our detachments penetrated by a surprise attack into the first position of the enemy on a front of 3,000 yards, which were consolidated.

"These are successes bringing into our hands very advantageous positions."